



Hongkong Daily Press

ESTABLISHED 1877

YOUR EYES ARE
IS GREATLY IMPROVED
when you find your eyes
not so good as they used to be
ACCURATE GLASSES
will overcome the trouble.

N. LAZARUS
OPHTHALMIC OPTICIAN
25, QUEEN'S ROAD CENTRAL, HONGKONG.
Prescriptions carefully fitted.

No. 19,224 號四廿百二千九萬一第 日九十月一十年未己 HONGKONG, FRIDAY, JANUARY 9th, 1920. 五拜禮 號玖月正年九國民華中 PRIOR, \$3 PER MONTH.

INTIMATIONS

GREEN ISLAND CEMENT COMPANY
PORTLAND CEMENT.
In Bags 75 lbs. net
In Bags 90 lbs. net
SHEWAN, TOMES & Co.
General Managers.

CONTREXEVILLE

A Natural Mineral Water

Bottled at the "Pavillon" Spring

Contrexeville (Vosges).

CALDBECK, MACGREGOR & Co.

14, QUEEN'S ROAD CENTRAL.

Telephone No. 74.

CARTRIDGES CARTRIDGES

NEWLY ARRIVED.

SPORTING CARTRIDGES.
12, 16 and 20 bore. Loaded
with E. C. Powder, a powder
which gives universal satisfaction.
THE HONGKONG SPORTING ARMS
AND AMMUNITION STORE.
Nos. 4-6, Beaconsfield Arcade.

A LING & CO.

19, QUEEN'S ROAD CENTRAL, Hongkong.

FURNITURE AND PHOTO GOODS

GLASS ETCHING, SIGN-BOARD, AND
MINOR MARKS.
CANTON MARKS IN VARIOUS SIZES.
Photographic Goods of Every Description.
DEVELOPING, PRINTING AND RE-
PRINTING.
TELEPHONE 1212.

PEAK TRAMWAY COMPANY LIMITED.

TIME-TABLE

Week Days	Week Days
7.00 a.m. to 8.00 a.m. every 15 minutes	7.00 a.m. to 8.00 a.m. every 15 minutes
8.00 " " " " " " " " " " " "	8.00 " " " " " " " " " " " "
8.30 " " " " " " " " " " " "	8.30 " " " " " " " " " " " "
9.00 " " " " " " " " " " " "	9.00 " " " " " " " " " " " "
9.30 " " " " " " " " " " " "	9.30 " " " " " " " " " " " "
10.00 " " " " " " " " " " " "	10.00 " " " " " " " " " " " "
10.30 " " " " " " " " " " " "	10.30 " " " " " " " " " " " "
11.00 " " " " " " " " " " " "	11.00 " " " " " " " " " " " "
11.30 " " " " " " " " " " " "	11.30 " " " " " " " " " " " "
12.00 noon to 1.00 p.m. every 15 minutes	12.00 noon to 1.00 p.m. every 15 minutes
1.00 p.m. to 2.00 p.m. every 15 minutes	1.00 p.m. to 2.00 p.m. every 15 minutes
2.00 " " " " " " " " " " " "	2.00 " " " " " " " " " " " "
2.30 " " " " " " " " " " " "	2.30 " " " " " " " " " " " "
3.00 " " " " " " " " " " " "	3.00 " " " " " " " " " " " "
3.30 " " " " " " " " " " " "	3.30 " " " " " " " " " " " "
4.00 " " " " " " " " " " " "	4.00 " " " " " " " " " " " "
4.30 " " " " " " " " " " " "	4.30 " " " " " " " " " " " "
5.00 " " " " " " " " " " " "	5.00 " " " " " " " " " " " "
5.30 " " " " " " " " " " " "	5.30 " " " " " " " " " " " "
6.00 " " " " " " " " " " " "	6.00 " " " " " " " " " " " "
6.30 " " " " " " " " " " " "	6.30 " " " " " " " " " " " "

NIGHT CARS

8.00 p.m. to 11.00 p.m. Every 30 minutes

SUNDAYS

Week Days	Week Days
7.30 a.m. to 10.30 a.m. Every 15 minutes	7.30 a.m. to 10.30 a.m. Every 15 minutes
10.30 " " " " " " " " " " " "	10.30 " " " " " " " " " " " "
11.30 " " " " " " " " " " " "	11.30 " " " " " " " " " " " "
12.00 noon to 1.00 p.m. every 15 minutes	12.00 noon to 1.00 p.m. every 15 minutes
1.00 p.m. to 5.00 p.m. every 15 minutes	1.00 p.m. to 5.00 p.m. every 15 minutes
5.00 " " " " " " " " " " " "	5.00 " " " " " " " " " " " "
5.30 " " " " " " " " " " " "	5.30 " " " " " " " " " " " "
6.00 " " " " " " " " " " " "	6.00 " " " " " " " " " " " "
6.30 " " " " " " " " " " " "	6.30 " " " " " " " " " " " "

SHORT CARS

As on Week Days.
SPECIAL CARS by arrangement at the Company's Office, Alexandra Building, Des Voeux Road Central.
Season and punch tickets available for all cars not already full running at the time stated in the Company's time-tables, but not for special cars, can be obtained on application at the Company's Office.
No season tickets will be issued until payment therefor has been made in Bank Notes or by Cheque or Cash Order accompanied Bank Notes.

JOHN D. H. McPHERSON & SON, General Managers.

KOWLOON-CANTON RAILWAY.

TIME-TABLE.

On and after TUESDAY, SEPTEMBER 16th, 1919, until further Notice
(All previous Time Tables cancelled)

DOWN TRAINS

Stations		No. 1-A Local	No. 2 Through Express	No. 3 Local	No. 4 Through Express	No. 5-12 Local	No. 13-15 Through Express	No. 16 Local	No. 17 Through Express	No. 18 Local	No. 19 Through Express	No. 20 Local	No. 21 Through Express
CANTON (Ch. the Sea)	dep.	7.30	7.30	7.30	7.30	7.30	7.30	7.30	7.30	7.30	7.30	7.30	7.30
SHKX LUNG	arr.	7.45	7.45	7.45	7.45	7.45	7.45	7.45	7.45	7.45	7.45	7.45	7.45
Shen Chai	dep.	7.57	7.57	7.57	7.57	7.57	7.57	7.57	7.57	7.57	7.57	7.57	7.57
Shengshai	arr.	8.10	8.10	8.10	8.10	8.10	8.10	8.10	8.10	8.10	8.10	8.10	8.10
Taipei	dep.	8.22	8.22	8.22	8.22	8.22	8.22	8.22	8.22	8.22	8.22	8.22	8.22
Taipei Market	arr.	8.35	8.35	8.35	8.35	8.35	8.35	8.35	8.35	8.35	8.35	8.35	8.35
Taipei	dep.	8.47	8.47	8.47	8.47	8.47	8.47	8.47	8.47	8.47	8.47	8.47	8.47
Taipei	arr.	9.00	9.00	9.00	9.00	9.00	9.00	9.00	9.00	9.00	9.00	9.00	9.00
Taipei	dep.	9.12	9.12	9.12	9.12	9.12	9.12	9.12	9.12	9.12	9.12	9.12	9.12
Taipei	arr.	9.25	9.25	9.25	9.25	9.25	9.25	9.25	9.25	9.25	9.25	9.25	9.25
Taipei	dep.	9.37	9.37	9.37	9.37	9.37	9.37	9.37	9.37	9.37	9.37	9.37	9.37
Taipei	arr.	9.50	9.50	9.50	9.50	9.50	9.50	9.50	9.50	9.50	9.50	9.50	9.50
Taipei	dep.	10.02	10.02	10.02	10.02	10.02	10.02	10.02	10.02	10.02	10.02	10.02	10.02
Taipei	arr.	10.15	10.15	10.15	10.15	10.15	10.15	10.15	10.15	10.15	10.15	10.15	10.15
Taipei	dep.	10.27	10.27	10.27	10.27	10.27	10.27	10.27	10.27	10.27	10.27	10.27	10.27
Taipei	arr.	10.40	10.40	10.40	10.40	10.40	10.40	10.40	10.40	10.40	10.40	10.40	10.40
Taipei	dep.	10.52	10.52	10.52	10.52	10.52	10.52	10.52	10.52	10.52	10.52	10.52	10.52
Taipei	arr.	11.05	11.05	11.05	11.05	11.05	11.05	11.05	11.05	11.05	11.05	11.05	11.05
Taipei	dep.	11.17	11.17	11.17	11.17	11.17	11.17	11.17	11.17	11.17	11.17	11.17	11.17
Taipei	arr.	11.30	11.30	11.30	11.30	11.30	11.30	11.30	11.30	11.30	11.30	11.30	11.30
Taipei	dep.	11.42	11.42	11.42	11.42	11.42	11.42	11.42	11.42	11.42	11.42	11.42	11.42
Taipei	arr.	11.55	11.55	11.55	11.55	11.55	11.55	11.55	11.55	11.55	11.55	11.55	11.55
Taipei	dep.	12.07	12.07	12.07	12.07	12.07	12.07	12.07	12.07	12.07	12.07	12.07	12.07
Taipei	arr.	12.20	12.20	12.20	12.20	12.20	12.20	12.20	12.20	12.20	12.20	12.20	12.20
Taipei	dep.	12.32	12.32	12.32	12.32	12.32	12.32	12.32	12.32	12.32	12.32	12.32	12.32
Taipei	arr.	12.45	12.45	12.45	12.45	12.45	12.45	12.45	12.45	12.45	12.45	12.45	12.45
Taipei	dep.	12.57	12.57	12.57	12.57	12.57	12.57	12.57	12.57	12.57	12.57	12.57	12.57
Taipei	arr.	1.10	1.10	1.10	1.10	1.10	1.10	1.10	1.10	1.10	1.10	1.10	1.10
Taipei	dep.	1.22	1.22	1.22	1.22	1.22	1.22	1.22	1.22	1.22	1.22	1.22	1.22
Taipei	arr.	1.35	1.35	1.35	1.35	1.35	1.35	1.35	1.35	1.35	1.35	1.35	1.35
Taipei	dep.	1.47	1.47	1.47	1.47	1.47	1.47	1.47	1.47	1.47	1.47	1.47	1.47
Taipei	arr.	2.00	2.00	2.00	2.00	2.00	2.00	2.00	2.00	2.00	2.00	2.00	2.00
Taipei	dep.	2.12	2.12	2.12	2.12	2.12	2.12	2.12	2.12	2.12	2.12	2.12	2.12
Taipei	arr.	2.25	2.25	2.25	2.25	2.25	2.25	2.25	2.25	2.25	2.25	2.25	2.25
Taipei	dep.	2.37	2.37	2.37	2.37	2.37	2.37	2.37	2.37	2.37	2.37	2.37	2.37
Taipei	arr.	2.50	2.50	2.50	2.50	2.50	2.50	2.50	2.50	2.50	2.50	2.50	2.50
Taipei	dep.	3.02	3.02	3.02	3.02	3.02	3.02	3.02	3.02	3.02	3.02	3.02	3.02
Taipei	arr.	3.15	3.15	3.15	3.15	3.15	3.15	3.15	3.15	3.15	3.15	3.15	3.15
Taipei	dep.	3.27	3.27	3.27	3.27	3.27	3.27	3.27	3.27	3.27	3.27	3.27	3.27
Taipei	arr.	3.40	3.40	3.40	3.40	3.40	3.40	3.40	3.40	3.40	3.40	3.40	3.40
Taipei	dep.	3.52	3.52	3.52	3.52	3.52	3.52	3.52	3.52	3.52	3.52	3.52	3.52
Taipei	arr.	4.05	4.05	4.05	4.05	4.05	4.05	4.05	4.05	4.05	4.05	4.05	4.05
Taipei	dep.	4.17	4.17	4.17	4.17	4.17	4.17	4.17	4.17	4.17	4.17	4.17	4.17
Taipei	arr.	4.30	4.30	4.30	4.30	4.30	4.30	4.30	4.30	4.30	4.30	4.30	4.30
Taipei	dep.	4.42	4.42	4.42	4.42	4.42	4.42	4.42	4.42	4.42	4.42	4.42	4.42
Taipei	arr.	4.55	4.55	4.55	4.55	4.55	4.55	4.55	4.55	4.55	4.55	4.55	4.55
Taipei	dep.	5.07	5.07	5.07	5.07	5.07	5.07	5.07	5.07	5.07	5.07	5.07	5.07
Taipei	arr.	5.20	5.20	5.20	5.20	5.20	5.20	5.20	5.20	5.20	5.20	5.20	5.20
Taipei	dep.	5.32	5.32	5.32	5.32	5.32	5.32	5.32	5.32	5.32	5.32	5.32	5.32
Taipei	arr.	5.45	5.45	5.45	5.45	5.45	5.45	5.45	5.45	5.45	5.45	5.45	5.45
Taipei	dep.	5.57	5.57	5.57	5.57	5.57	5.57	5.57	5.57	5.57	5.57	5.57	5.57
Taipei	arr.	6.10	6.10	6.10	6.10	6.10	6.10	6.10	6.10	6.10	6.10	6.10	6.10
Taipei	dep.	6.22	6.22	6.22	6.22	6.22	6.22	6.22	6.22	6.22	6.22	6.22	6.22
Taipei	arr.	6.35	6.35	6.35	6.35	6.35	6.35	6.35	6.35	6.35	6.35	6.35	6.35
Taipei	dep.	6.47	6.47	6.47	6.47	6.47	6.47	6.47	6.47	6.47	6.47	6.47	6.47
Taipei	arr.	7.00	7.00	7.00	7.00	7.00	7.00	7.00	7.00	7.00	7.00	7.00	7.00
Taipei	dep.	7.12	7.12	7.12	7.12	7.12	7.12	7.12	7.12	7.12	7.12	7.12	7.12
Taipei	arr.	7.25	7.25	7.25	7.25	7.25	7.25	7.25	7.25	7.25	7.25	7.25	7.25
Taipei	dep.	7.37	7.37	7.37	7.37	7.37	7.37	7.37	7.37	7.37	7.37	7.37	7.37
Taipei	arr.	7.50	7.50	7.50	7.50	7.50	7.50	7.50	7.50	7.50	7.50	7.50	7.50
Taipei	dep.	8.02	8.02	8.02	8.02	8.02	8.02	8.02	8.02	8.02	8.02	8.02	8.02
Taipei	arr.	8.15	8.15	8.15	8.15	8.15	8.15	8.15	8.15	8.15	8.15	8.15	8.15
Taipei	dep.	8.27	8.27	8.27	8.27	8.27	8.27	8.27	8.27	8.27	8.27	8.27	8.27
Taipei	arr.	8.40	8.40	8.40	8.40	8.40	8.40	8.40	8.40	8.40	8.40	8.40	8.40
Taipei	dep.	8.52	8.52	8.52	8.52	8.52	8.52	8.52	8.52	8.52	8.52	8.52	8.52
Taipei	arr.	9.05	9.05	9.05	9.05	9.05	9.05	9.05	9.05	9.05	9.05	9.05	9.05
Taipei	dep.	9.17	9.17	9.17	9.17	9.17	9.17	9.17	9.17	9.17	9.17	9.17	9.17
Taipei	arr.	9.30	9.30	9.30	9.30	9.30	9.30	9.30	9.30	9.30	9.30	9.30	9.30
Taipei	dep.	9.42	9.42	9.42	9.42	9.42	9.42	9.42	9.42	9.42	9.42	9.42	9.42
Taipei	arr.	9.55	9.55	9.55	9.55	9.55	9.55	9.55	9.55	9.55	9.55	9.55	9.55
Taipei	dep.	10.07	10.07	10.07	10.07	10.07	10.07	10.07	10.07	10.07	10.07	10.07	10.07
Taipei	arr.	10.20	10.20	10.20	10.20	10.20	10.20	10.20	10.20	10.20	10.20	10.20	10.20
Taipei	dep.	10.32	10.32	10.32	10.32	10.32	10.32	10.32	10.32	10.32	10.32	10.32	10.32
Taipei	arr.	10.45	10.45	10.45	10.45	10.45	10.45	10.45	10.45	10.45	10.45	10.45	10.45
Taipei	dep.	10.57	10.57	10.57	10.57	10.57	10.57	10.57	10.57	10.57	10.57	10.57	10.57
Taipei	arr.	11.10	11.10	11.10	11.10	11.10	11.10	11.10	11.10	11.10	11.10	11.10	11.10
Taipei	dep.	11.22	11.22	11.22	11.22	11.22	11.22	11.22	11.22	11.22	11.22	11.22	11.22
Taipei	arr.	11.35	11.35	11.35	11.35	11.35	11.35	11.35	11.35	11.35	11.35	11.35	11.35
Taipei	dep.	11.47	11.47	11.47	11.47	11.47	11.47	11.47	11.47	11.47	11.47	11.47	11.47
Taipei	arr.	12.00	12.00	12.00	12.00	12.00	12.00	12.00	12.00	12.00	12.00	12.00	12.00
Taipei	dep.	12.12	12.12	12.12	12.12	12.12	12.12	12.12	12.12	12.12	12.12	12.12	12.12
Taipei	arr.	12.25	12.25	12.25	12.25	12.25	12.25	12.25	12.25	12.25	12.25	12.25	12.25
Taipei	dep.	12.37	12.37	12.37	12.37	12.37	12.37	12.37	12.37	12.37	12.37	12.37	12.37
Taipei	arr.	12.50	12.50	12.50	12.50	12.50	12.50	12.50	12.50	12.50	12.50	12.50	12.50
Taipei	dep.	13.02	13.02	13.02	13.02	13.02	13.02	13.02	13.02	13.02	13.02	13.02	13.02
Taipei	arr.	13.15	13.15	13.15	13.15	13.15	13.15	13.15	13.15	13.15	13.15	13.15	13.15
Taipei	dep.	13.27	13.27	13.27	13.27	13.27	13.27	13.27	13.27	13.27	13.27	13.27	13.27
Taipei	arr.	13.40	13.40	13.40	13.40	13.40	13.40	13.40	13.40	13.40	13.40	13.40	13.40
Taipei	dep.	13.52	13.52	13.52	13.52	13.52	13.52	13.52	13.52	13.52	13.52	13.52	13.52
Taipei	arr.	14.05	14.05	14.05	14.05	14.05	14.05	14.05	14.05	14.05	14.05	14.05	14.05
Taipei	dep.	14.17	14.17	14.17	14.17	14.17	14.17	14.17	14.17	14.17	14.17	14.17	14.17
Taipei	arr.	14.30	14.30	14.30	14.30	14.30	14.30	14.30	14.30	14.30	14.30	14.30	14.30
Taipei	dep.	14.42	14.42	14.42	14.42	14.42	14.42	14.42	14.42	14.42	14.42	14.42	14.42
Taipei	arr.	14.55	14.55	14.55	14.55	14.55	14.55	14.55	14.55	14.55	14		

MOUTRIE PLANOS

Have quality of tone,
lightness of touch,
beauty of design.

THE PLANO OF QUALITY.

specialized by years of
experience to withstand
the climate.

BACKED BY GUARANTEE FOR FIVE YEARS.

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CASH OR EASY TERMS.

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(25-25)

SALE of GLOVES

WOOLLEN, various colours	\$1.6 per pair.	usual price \$3.00
CHAMOIS LEATHER	\$1.40	" " \$3.00
TAN SUEDE	" "	" " \$5.00
TAN LEATHER, wool lined	" "	" " \$5.00
FABRIC in Grey, Tan, Chamis	" "	" " \$2.00
GREY SILK	" "	" " \$2.50

WOOLLEN MUFFLERS AT REDUCED PRICES

MACKINTOSH

& CO., LTD.

Men's Wear Specialists.

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Telephone 29.

FOR CIGARS
SMOKE

"EL PALACIO" & "IMPERIO DEL MUNDO"
known for their flavour and aroma, con-
noisseurs have found them so.

JUST RECEIVED

Fresh consignments of Egyptian
Cigarettes Theodoro Valiadis & Coy's.

Extra Fine, Crown Prince, Non Plus
Ultra, Kitchener, La France, Albion,
Ghazee, Dames Superfine.

M. Melachrinio & Coy's.

No. 4 & No. 8

THE HONGKONG CIGAR STORE

CO. LTD.

Hotel Mansions.

30

IF YOU ARE A HAMMOND USER

You need not buy a new typewriter when the type gets worn; new sets of type are inexpensive, and can be put on in 30 seconds.

Two sets of type are provided with each machine, others to any quantity may be purchased separately.

Simply by turning a wheel, you may change from English to Russian, from Gothic type to Copperplate, or a whole variety of others. There are over 300 varieties of type produced for use on the Hammond typewriter. All or any may be used by any one machine.

This is but one of the many unique features of the HAMMOND TYPEWRITER. Let us demonstrate to you its further advantages.

Messrs. BREWER & CO.,
(Sole Agents: Hongkong.)

100

TO MAKE A Dainty MEAL.

Buy "ROOSTER BRAND" Macaroni, Vermicelli, Egg-Noodles, Pasta Stars and other kinds of Soup Stuffs from us. All our Paste Products, made in a new, well-ventilated and modern style factory, are pure, wholesome and of size obtainable from all our Agents everywhere.

Samples and Price List will be given, free of charge, on application to our Head Office.



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HEAD OFFICE: Nos. 47 & 49, Consulate Road, Central, Hongkong, Tel. No. 2200.

BRANCH OFFICE: Nos. 130 and 131, Nanjing Road, Shanghai, China.

THE EMPIRE'S FUTURE.

COLONEL AMERY'S VIEWS.

Lieutenant-Colonel L. S. Amery, Under-Secretary of State for the Colonies, discussing with a Morning Post representative at the Colonial Office the post-war outlook for the Empire and the outlines of future Imperial policy, had not a moment of gloom or misgiving. There was, he thought, such a development awaiting the British Empire as would make a new record in world greatness; all that was necessary was the wisdom and the courage to seize the opportunity offering, and, when he was confident, would not be lacking. As the Nineteenth Century was the century of the United States, so would the Twentieth Century prove to be the century of the British Empire. He foresaw at its end a British Empire with 300,000,000 white citizens living at a level of prosperity far higher than that of the United States to-day.

So happy an optimism is refreshing in days when doubt and depression afflict many, especially coming from one of our younger statesmen, who can speak with the instructed knowledge of a wide experience of the Empire, and whose record in political life is one of courage without rashness.

Expressing his sentiments that he wished to express a personal, rather than an official, view, Colonel Amery said:—"It would be absurd to doubt the future of the Empire, which has been tried so thoroughly in these past five years. What we have learned of the spirit and resources of the Empire makes any attitude but that of the optimist unreasonable."

"You ask me what lines Imperial reconstruction should follow. Let me define what I mean by Imperial Reconstruction. I do not mean the mere making good of war waste and war damage; going back to as you were. I mean setting up a new and a higher standard of establishing for a vastly greater white population than we have at present conditions of living such as will be better than existing in the world to-day; better housing, better public health conditions, better education, better wages for industry. I do not see why we should not have within the Empire before the close of the century 500,000,000 white citizens at a level of prosperity far above that of the mass of the population in the United States to-day. And what I say of raising the level of our white population by mutual co-operation in Imperial development applies no less to raising the standard of welfare of the less advanced peoples and races for whom we are responsible as trustees. The means are at hand. It is a matter of wisely using them. We are in every respect in a better position than was the United States on the eve of its great development, with far greater and more varied resources, territory, population, capital. A development of the British Empire in proportion as the United States was developed would give all that I have said and more."

"And the method? What do you think is of the first importance?"

"Taking material things first, I attach the greatest importance to the development of the Empire by the development of Imperial transport. The Empire must be developed throughout with shipping lines and railways."

"In the past shipping has been considered, and rightly, as the greatest of the United Kingdom's industries. It was considered to be worth fostering for the trade it brought and for the addition it made to our 'invisible exports.' Now partly as the lesson of the war, we have a new concept of shipping; we can see it as part of the development of the Imperial structure. A courageous development of inter-Imperial transport is the first great material task of Imperial statesmanship to-day. From a purely United Kingdom point of view, the interest in shipping used to be in the dividends it brought in, and it was not material whether British shipping was trading between any, Chile and Argentina or between Canada and England. But the United Kingdom shipping as part of the Empire's shipping should have, in the first place, its duty as a means of Imperial development. I do not mean that anything should be done to discourage British trade between foreign ports, but that the first task of British shipping should be to provide adequate and abundant transport between every point of the Empire. I regard that as an essential corollary and complement to the policy of Imperial Preference by means of duties, which I rejoice to think, has now at last been formally and finally recognized in our fiscal system."

"Imperial shipping should be supplemented by Imperial railway development. Here, I think, the United Kingdom Government might take a lesson from the Dominion Governments, and strive to apply their standards of development to those parts of the Empire which are still Crown Colonies or Protectorates. The Dominions and Rhodesia had built, up to the outbreak of war, something like 100,000 miles of railways, while the total of the railways in the Crown Colonies and Protectorates was only 3,700 miles. Whereas in the Dominions there was a mile of railway for every 250 inhabitants, in the Crown Colonies and Protectorates there was only a mile of railway for every 7,700 inhabitants. Making all allowances for the older settlement of the Dominions, and for the higher average of white population in the Dominions, I think that the disparity is so great as to show that we have not been opening up our Crown Colonies and Protectorates as we should have done, and that a bolder policy would justify itself. We have thought of our duty in the Crown Colonies and Protectorates; it seems to me, rather in the light of just keeping law and order, not in the light of active progressive development. It is, perhaps, well to avoid the charge of being misunderstood, that by development I do not mean the exploitation of native peoples, I mean development on lines which will insure their prosperity. First, but would inevitably also contribute to our prosperity."

"We—the Empire." "I said 'our' prosperity. When I say 'we,' or 'our,' I do not refer merely to the people of the United Kingdom. I mean the people of the Empire—the people of Canada, Australia, New Zealand, South Africa, as well as of Great Britain."

(Continued at foot of next column.)

MISSIONARY CONFERENCE

AT SHANGHAI.

WOMEN'S WORK IN CHINA.

Seventy-five prominent women doctors, educators and social service workers in the mission field of China are meeting at a conference at the Union Church, Shanghai. The conference, which is under the auspices of both the Inter-church World Movement and the Federation of Women's Foreign Boards, is the first occasion in Oriental mission history for an inter-denominational deputation of experts from America to meet with the women of the field.

The conference is divided into seven commissions; collegiate education, headed by President Ellen F. Fendleton of Wellesley College, who has left her duties at home for the special purpose of visiting mission schools; secondary education, provided over by Miss Charlotte H. Conant, principal of Walnut Hill School at Natick, Massachusetts; social service, headed by Miss Ernestine Friedman, social service expert for the American national board of the Y.W.C.A.; administration, under the direction of Miss Nellie Prescott, secretary of the American Baptist Women's Board of Foreign Missions; medical, under Dr. Gertrude A. Walker, a noted eye specialist and member of the faculty of the Philadelphia Women's Medical College; Christian literature, under Miss Amelia Josephine Burr, author and poet; and religious education, under Miss Helen Colder, secretary for the women's mission board of the Congregational Church.

Each day of the conference is devoted to a special subject, recommendations being presented by each commission and discussed by the entire body. The commission on collegiate education will take up, among other topics, the advisability of co-education in China, the number of women's colleges needed, the wisdom of sending Chinese girls to America for study, and means of supplying the great demand for properly trained teachers. The medical commission is concerned with problems of admission requirements to medical schools, increase of facilities for training, the question of whether courses should be given in English or Chinese, and the best avenues of service open to the young woman physician. The administration commission will study the problems of the women missionaries themselves—the need for higher salaries, more frequent furloughs, and better equipment for work. On Sunday afternoon, an open meeting will be held at Mary's Hall to which all Chinese women students are invited.

The fourteen members from America have been touring the Orient in small groups for the past several months, in order to have first-hand view of the problems to be discussed. The recommendations of the conference will be forwarded both to the Inter-church World Movement and the Women's Federation of Foreign Mission Boards, but final action will be in the hands of the boards themselves, the conference being only an advisory body.

JAPAN AND THE CURRENCY.

THE DEVALUED YEN.

The index number of prices for November compiled by the Bank of Japan shows an average increase of over 200 per cent. as compared with the prices of June, 1914. It means that ¥1.00 in June is now worth less than ¥3.33. Prices still continue to advance, and it has become all the more necessary that the Government should take effective steps to regulate prices, says the Jiji.

The devaluation of currency, restriction of exports and encouragement of importation are calculated to bring down prices, continues the Jiji, but it will be a considerable time before such measures can produce any appreciable effect, so that the authorities should in the official prices of necessities as an emergency measure.

JAPAN'S LOSS ON EXCHANGE.

Perhaps the greatest damage due to the drop in the value of pound sterling has been sustained by the Bank of Japan so far as Japan is concerned. As a matter of fact, its loss is estimated at ¥30,000,000. The Japanese Government holds a large amount of gold in London, and its loss due to the decline in British exchange may be even larger than that of the Bank of Japan, but at the same time the Japanese Government has large credits in Great Britain, and if the gain in exchange over these accounts is offset against the loss due to the gold held in London, the actual loss of the Government will be insignificant, says the Yomiuri. In conclusion the paper says that the present experience has taught a good lesson to Japan, that it is very dangerous for her to make her gold held in London a part of her gold reserve against note issue at home.

We, the Empire, should take in hand the development of the Crown Colonies and the Protectorates. It is the business, the responsibility, the interest, of all of us. Equal participation in carrying out the advanced territories under our flag seems to me of far more practical importance than the equality of status in international affairs, the full recognition of which has come with the war. Equal status at the Peace Conference and in the League of Nations for the nations of the Empire is a great thing, and a happy recognition by the outside world of the unique character of the British Empire; but in practical everyday importance, it is of less consequence to the Dominions than securing equal participation in the development of Imperial trade and territory.

COLONIAL GOVERNORSHIPS.

MR. GERSHOM STEWART'S QUESTIONS IN THE HOUSE.

The London correspondent of the Singapore Free Press, writing on Nov. 12th, says:—

This week Mr. Gershom Stewart, M.P., asked the following question of the Colonial Secretary:—

Whether seeing that the Colonial Office service abroad is to a large extent manned by gentlemen who have to pass a qualifying examination entailing a stiff educational test, he will say whether, on entering the service, there is an implied understanding that such officers have open to them the senior appointments in the Colonial service as they fall vacant; if not, will he arrange that all candidates are so informed before becoming engaged in a service with little or no outlook, and will he say how many governors and administrators are now serving under the Colonial Office, and how many of these gentlemen have entered the service through competitive examination.

To this, the Colonial Secretary's reply was as follows:—

The civil services of Ceylon, the Straits Settlements and Malay States and Hongkong are largely staffed by cadets selected by open competitive examination. With certain exceptions, which include the Governorships and Colonial Secretariats, the senior posts in these dependencies are filled by selection from the cadet officers. There is no other implied understanding, as regards the prospects of these officers; and in Lord Milner's opinion, and that of previous Secretaries of State, it would not be possible, without grave injustice to officers of the still larger services of other Colonies, and without unduly narrowing the field of selection, to lay it down that these officers, who have good prospects in the civil services of their own Colonies, should also have a preferential claim to Governorships and similar senior appointments, there and elsewhere.

Apart from the self-governing Dominions and three Military Governorships, the number of Governorships and Administrators in the Colonial Service may be stated as 35, some of which, of course, would afford no financial advantage to officers from the Eastern Colonies. Four of these posts, namely the Governorships of Nigeria, Sierra Leone, Leeward Islands and Weihaiwei, are filled by officers who originally entered the public service as junior officers in the Eastern dependencies. Of the remaining 31, 23 are held by officers who have been selected from other branches of the Colonial Service outside the Eastern dependencies referred to.

I saw Mr. Gershom Stewart at the House to-day, and it is clear that he feels very strongly on the subject. His point of view is that if we are to have jobs in the Civil Service, let us do so openly. He was very indignant at the suggestion that Sierra Leone, the Leeward Islands and Weihaiwei are desirable governorships. He contends that when anything is worth going which ought to fall to the Colonial Civil Service, the Home Government always picks out some candidate of their own whom they want to reward for services rendered in this country, and promotes him to the vacant post. They only do this, though, when the job is a very good one. If there is anything of a second rate nature, it is always left for the Colonial Civil Service.

Possibly the Government do not realise that there is strong opinion on this whole question, and unless greater discrimination is shown to the Members of the Colonial Civil Service the matter will be raised prominently in the House.

I am bound to add that Sir Lawrence Guillemard is criticised, not because he is not a good man, but because he comes from the Customs and Excise, where he can have obtained no expert knowledge of Colonial matters. To-day Mr. Stewart returned to the attack with the following question:—To ask the Under-Secretary of State for the Colonies, whether the recent appointment of a senior official of the Home Civil Service to a first-class Colonial Governorship is an indication that the Government consider that they have no officer in the Colonial service capable of filling such an appointment; and whether, if, as at present obtains, Colonial appointments are open to the naval and military departments, and also to the Home Government departments, he could arrange for some interchangeability between the Colonial service and Home departments so that the authorities at Home should get to know their own Colonial officials personally and so afford their Colonial officials, if deprived of the prizes of their own service, at least some relaxation from the severe climates that they have to live in by being granted periods of service in Home Government departments in England.

It drew the answer: I hope my hon. friend will not draw any such inference as he suggests from the appointment in question. Colonial Governorships have always been open to other services besides the Colonial Service and any attempt to narrow the field of selection in the interests of the efficiency of the public service. I entirely agree with my hon. friend that there would be every advantage in establishing a system of interchange between the Home and Colonial Services. The possibility of doing so has been often under consideration but the difficulties are very great.

INTIMATIONS

A First-Class London House desires to take up SOLE AGENCY in England representing Cloth and Silk Manufacturers in this country. Please apply by letter to Box No. 936, c/o C. Mitchell & Co., 17, Snowhill, London, England.

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Apply to—Box 187
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HONGKONG LAWN TENNIS LEAGUE.

THE ANNUAL GENERAL MEETING of the above League will be held in the Hongkong Cricket Club Pavilion on THURSDAY, JANUARY 15TH, at 5 P.M.
Clubs interested are requested to send representatives.
DR. F. LINDSAY WOODS,
Hon. Secretary.

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KOWLOON RESIDENTS' ASSOCIATION.

A MEETING of KOWLOON RESIDENTS will be held in the Chamber of Commerce Room, City Hall, on TUESDAY, JANUARY 20TH, at 5.15 P.M., for the purpose of inaugurating the "Kowloon Residents' Association," the principal object of which is the betterment of conditions of residence in Kowloon and the adjacent territories.
All Kowloon Residents, both Ladies and Gentlemen, interested in the movement are invited to attend, and anyone wishing to join the Association who has not already done so, please send their names to Mr. B. L. Foster, 1, Kimberley Villas, Kowloon.

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CHINESE POSTAL NOTIFICATION.

TENDERS REQUIRED FOR MOTOR LAUNCH.

TENDERS are hereby invited for the construction of a 40-45 foot MOTOR LAUNCH for the use of the Chinese Post Office in Canton.
Draft specifications and plans may be obtained on application to the undersigned.
F. A. NIXON,
Acting Commissioner,
Chinese Post Office, Canton.

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IN THE MATTER of the Trading with the Enemy Ordinances 1914-1919.

NOTICE is for general information hereby given that pursuant to the powers contained in the above Ordinances the undermentioned shares and all rights, whether legal or equitable in respect thereof, were vested in the Custodian of Enemy Property, Hongkong, who pursuant to the said powers has recently sold the same by private tender AND NOTICE IS ALSO GIVEN that pursuant to the aforementioned powers new Certificates in respect of the said shares have been issued by the above named Company to the Purchaser and that all other Certificates whatsoever in respect of the above shares have been noted in the books of the said Company, as cancelled AND NOTICE IS FURTHER GIVEN that in consequence of the foregoing all outstanding Certificates in respect of the said shares are valueless for all purposes whatsoever.

The shares referred to above are the following:—

Shareholder's name.	No. of shares.	No. of new shares.	Registered No. of shares.
The Executors of Mrs. Lucie M. O. Nisais	50	10	34171/34193
Wilhelm Otto Christian Spalckhaver	75	15	28369/28383
Dr. Ferdinand Korn	40	8	27306/27314
Norddeutscher Lloyd	4	0	35186/35188
Johann Nicolaus Gommann	1	0	41969
Carl Heinrich Rogge	10	2	23659/23668
Friedrich Hermann Arnold Zuchs	25	5	21814/21833
C. Rudolf Heinemann	15	3	9649/9652
P. Hermeling	25	5	31029/32001
Heinrich Karl Oldroy	10	2	11557/11563
Speidel & Co.	35	7	45931/45938
			16624/16648
			290

Dated this 30th day of December, 1919.

THE HONGKONG & WHAMPOA DOCK COMPANY, LIMITED.

T. M. DYER,

Chief Manager.

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SPORTS
CRICKET.

HONGKONG C.C. v. R.E. AND INDIAN ARMY.

The following will represent the Hongkong C.C. in their League fixture tomorrow, play commencing at 2 p.m.:—R. Hancock (capt), C. Blaker, A. Burnie, E. W. Day, D. E. Donnelly, R. A. Green, J. D. Humphreys, E. J. R. Mitchell, P. G. De Paravicini, T. E. Pearce and F. Sutton.

CIVIL SERVICE v. NAVY.

The following will represent the Civil Service in the League match on their own ground against the Navy tomorrow:—Hon. Mr. Claud Severn, Hon. Mr. R. O. Hutchison, A. E. Wood, B. W. Bradbury, R. C. Wiltchell, H. E. Strange, E. Fincher, P. T. Lambie, G. H. Piercy, F. J. Ling, and W. H. Edmonds.

FOOTBALL.

HONGKONG F.C. v. POLICE.

The following will represent the Club in their League match against the Police on the Navy ground, kick-off at 4 p.m., tomorrow:—G. S. Rodger, J. W. R. MacPhail, M. Tomkin, M. L. Railton, D. Reichenheim, J. Rodger, J. B. Hamilton, H. M. McTavish, G. Gerrard, J. Ralston, and E. Riis.

YACHTING.

THE ROYAL HONGKONG YACHT CLUB.

The following handicaps have been fixed for the third Cruiser Championship race to be sailed on Sunday next, 11th inst.:—

Azuma	Scratch
La Cigale	do.
Irene	60secs per mile.
Aileen	80
Erncliffe	80
Lily	70
Feather	70
Norseman	80
Westwind	80
Monie	80
Mig	120
Queen Bee	120

Course:—Datum Rock (S), Stonecutters (S), Channel Rocks (S), Short of Murray Pier at 10 a.m. Finish at Yacht Club. Time limit, 8 p.m.

THE ROYAL HONGKONG GOLF CLUB.
THE LADIES' SECTION.

At the annual general meeting of the ladies' section of the Royal Hongkong Golf Club held yesterday at the Helena May Inn, Lady Rees Davies presiding, a question of raising the bogey, which now stands at 81, was discussed but no decision reached. The following Committee was elected for the ensuing year: Mrs. John Johnstone (Captain), Mrs. Joseph Taylor, Mrs. Winkler, Mrs. Montague Hanton, Mrs. Maitland and Mrs. N. L. Smith.

A vote of thanks was accorded to Mrs. Maitland, for the work done by her as Secretary last year.

Lady Rees Davies in detailing the features of the past year expressed indebtedness to the men's committee for several things and said the way the ladies could show the committee's gratitude to the men was to make themselves scarce on Wednesdays and Saturdays and not to play on the course on Saturday mornings.

K.C.C. GOLF SECTION.

A TRIBUTE TO THE LATE MR. J. H. MEAD.

The annual general meeting of the Kowloon C.C. Golf Section was held on Wednesday evening. Mr. J. Hyde, presiding, said:—Before I proceed with the business of the meeting I would like to say a few words. You all know that we have lost one of our finest golfers belonging to the Golf Section; I am referring to the late Mr. James Mead. About ten or eleven days ago word came that Mr. Mead had been called away, and I am sure the members of the club are very, very sorry to hear of the death of one of our keenest men. He was one of the best of Hongkong and Kowloon sports, and no doubt you have all read the papers, which gave an accurate account of his doings in sport. We shall all miss him very much, for he was one of those men to whom we could go when in trouble about golf matters, and I think I am safe in saying that he was always appealed to in any matter of sport in connection with the Kowloon Cricket Club. I think it my duty, and I am sure you will all agree with me, to request the Secretary to record in the minutes that the Golf Section deeply regrets the loss of one of its keenest golfers. (Hear, hear.)

The business of the meeting was then proceeded with and the following officers for the ensuing year were elected:—Mr. D. Nicoll, Captain; Mr. H. Overy, Hon. Sec.; Committee:—Dr. Woodman and Messrs. G. H. May, A. W. E. Davidson, W. T. Elton and H. E. Stevens.

ECHO OF LA FAVORITE ROBBERY.
STOLEN PROPERTY IN PAWN-BROKERS' SHOP.

At the Magistracy, yesterday, Sergeant Dorling made an application before Mr. N. L. Smith, for an order on four pawn-brokers to return a quantity of velvet, stolen from La Favorite, without payment as the brokers had not exercised proper care when taking the articles.

Mr. W. E. L. Shenton, who appeared against the order, stated that there was no gross negligence on the part of his clients, who had paid a reasonable price for the goods and had asked the necessary questions. The coolie, who had pawned the articles, had the appearance of, and represented himself to be, a foreign tailor.

The proprietor of La Favorite said that he wanted his articles back without payment.

Mr. Smith replied it was difficult to make such an order as Mr. Shenton had proved that his clients had taken the necessary precautions.

Sergeant Dorling said that the price given by the pawn-broker was very much below the cost price of the cloth.

Mr. Shenton replied that the articles were pawned long before his clients were aware that the articles had been stolen. Mr. Smith observed that he was satisfied that the pawn-brokers had taken the necessary precaution. If the proprietor of La Favorite wanted the goods back he must pay the money, plus interest.

MOTOR-CAR USED IN PURSUIT OF THIEF.

THEFT FROM EUROPEAN RESIDENCE.

A daring theft was committed at the residence of Mr. S. Smith, at Wanchai, on Wednesday morning, when a thief boldly entered the premises and, taking an overcoat, which was hanging on a stand, made off. Mr. Smith's servant, who was making his master's shoes, gave chase. The man ran along Wanchai Road into Wood Road and then turned into Morrison Hill Road. He was leading about fifty yards and might have escaped. But for the fortunate appearance of Constable Kilgour, who was passing at the time in a motor-car. Mr. Smith informed the Constable of what had taken place and the latter followed the thief in his motor-car. The thief was ultimately captured near Jardine's property. He had thrown away the overcoat, which was subsequently picked up by Mr. Smith.

When charged at the Magistracy, yesterday, with the theft of the overcoat, defendant stated that he was walking out with a friend and passed the house, when his friend told him to wait outside, as he was going to borrow an overcoat. The friend brought the overcoat and gave it to him and then told him to wait outside another house while he borrowed a pair of shoes.

Mr. Wood sentenced defendant to three months' hard labour.

POSSESSION OF UNWHOLE-SOME FOOD.

PORK IN A SEPTICEMIC CONDITION.

At the Magistracy, yesterday, a Chinese was charged, on remand, with being in possession of unwholesome food. Sergeant Ogg gave evidence to the effect that when the case was brought to him he sent it in to Dr. Gibson for examination. (Dr. Gibson, in his evidence of the previous day, stated that the pig had died from some disease. The carcass was in a septicemic condition and unfit for food.)

Defendant adhered to the statement that he was engaged to carry the carcass.

Mr. Wood fined defendant \$10, with the alternative of fourteen days' hard labour.

ARMED ROBBERY AT YAU MATI.

WIDOW'S HUT RAIDED.

A widow, residing in an unnumbered matchbox at Wong Nei Wu, had rather an unpleasant experience on Wednesday night. She had locked herself in her cubicle and had gone to bed when she heard sounds of somebody breaking open the door. She got out of bed and was proceeding to the veranda when seven men entered the premises. She asked them what they wanted and the men ordered her to keep quiet. One of the men, who was armed with a chopper, struck the woman on the head and right hand. The other men seized her and snatched from her hand a silver bangle, and also stole a rattan basket, containing several pieces of clothing. The robbers remained in the house for about ten minutes and then left in the direction of No. 8 Railway Bridge, Yau mati.

ARMED ROBBERY IN THE CITY.

SAFE CONTAINING \$2,000 STOLEN.

At 5 a.m. yesterday an armed robbery was committed at No. 39, Des Voeux Road West, when three men, armed with revolvers, raided the place. They threatened to kill the inmates if they made a noise and then carried away a safe containing \$2,000. By the time the Police were called in, the robbers had made good their escape.

UNIVERSITY OF HONGKONG.
MATRICULATION AND SENIOR LOCAL EXAMINATIONS.

The following results of the Matriculation and Senior Local Examinations, held last month, have been issued by the Senate of the University:—

HONOURS LIST.	
Candidate No.	
51—Goh Tiow Chong, The High School, Malacca.	PASS LIST.
4—Young Shiu Hong, St. Stephen's College.	
7—Chan Kwan Nin, St. Stephen's College.	
10—Philip Brookes Ramsey Taylor, Diocesan Boys' School.	
11—Abdul Aziz Ramjhan, Queen's College.	
12—Lo Wai Sum, Queen's College.	
14—Francisco Vincente Vieira Ribeiro, St. Joseph's College.	
15—Ho Man Kai, St. Joseph's College.	
16—Kekharoo Hormamjee Erani, St. Joseph's College.	
17—Kawa Kriangkrai, Private Study.	
19—Liu Tang Kwan, Private Study.	
20—Wei Man Pao, Private Study.	
21—Cheng Yik Kwan, Private Study.	
22—Chau Ching Yik, Private Study.	
23—Li Yue Hui, Private Study.	
24—Chiu Yan Lok, Private Study.	
30—Cheah Chong Chee, Private Study.	
32—Woo Young Chong, Ellis Kadoorie School, Shanghai.	
33—Kwok Tak Kum, Public School for Chinese, Shanghai.	
35—Ng King Ching, Public School for Chinese, Shanghai.	
38—Hui Chong Yung, Public School for Chinese, Shanghai.	
37—Chang Yu Yen, Public School for Chinese, Shanghai.	
38—Feng Wah Koh, Public School for Chinese, Shanghai.	
40—Ho Tai Shen, Wesley College, Wanchang.	
41—Cheng Hsu Ting, Wesley College, Wanchang.	
42—Tao Cheng, Wesley College, Wanchang.	
37—Yuen Yip Shan, Griffith John College, Hankow.	
49—Wang Ai Ching, Griffith John College, Hankow.	
52—Low Ngiong Ing, St. Andrew's, Singapore.	
75—Lui To Tai, Griffith John College, Hankow.	
77—John Graham Anderson, Private Study.	

MATRICULATION.

The following candidates previously referred in English have now passed:

1—Yip Kung Ki, Ying Wah College.	
3—Cheung Chung Hon, St. Stephen's College.	
6—Chow Wei, St. Stephen's College.	
27—Wu Tin Zin, Private Study.	
51—Tweo Swadi, Boon-Loong, Private Study.	

The following candidates are referred in English:

26—Lee Hui Lin, Private Study.	
28—Wong Pak Wun, Private Study.	
50—Wang Ai Sung, Griffith John College, Hankow.	

The following candidates have failed in the Matriculation Examination, but are entitled to Senior Local Certificates:—

5—Chang Wen Sheu, St. Stephen's College.	
44—Wang Ai Ching, Griffith John College, Hankow.	

SENIOR LOCAL EXAMINATION—(BOYS).

19—Llewellyn Arthur Robert, Diocesan, Victoria, British School; Distinction in Biblical Knowledge.	
30—Henry Silas Joseph, Victoria British School.	

SENIOR LOCAL EXAMINATION—(GIRLS).

55—Maria Kacker, Diocesan Girls' School.	
56—Edith Gibbons, Diocesan Girls' School.	
57—Evelyn Muriel Cornell, Diocesan Girls' School.	
63—Kwok Wing Yuen, St. Stephen's Girls' School.	

JAPAN'S FEEBAGE SYSTEM.

IN NEED OF REVISION.

There are considerable objections not only among the people but among the Peers themselves, to the hereditary system of the Peerage as existing in Japan. In substantiation of this statement, it will be remembered that General Count Nogami committed suicide on the day of the funeral of the Emperor Meiji, leaving a title that no one should succeed to his title and that his house be allowed to lapse. Recently Count Itagaki died. He also left a will that no steps should be taken after his death by any of his descendants to succeed to his title and his relatives have respected his request.

Count Itagaki had for many years been known as an earnest advocate of limiting the Peerage to the life of the holder. At his death a book, written by him on the subject, was published.

According to the Yomiuri, the opinion in favour of limiting the title to its holder or of a system of reducing the degree of the Peerage by succession is gaining ground among the younger members of the Peerage. The Peerage Bureau, in the Imperial Household Department, has for some time been engaged in revision of the Peerage Law. When the draft revision has been completed it will be submitted to the Minister of the Imperial Household to obtain Imperial sanction.

Referring to the subject, an Imperial Household official says: As the present Peerage Law was compiled and issued 18 years ago it stands in need of revision badly. There are not a few among the Peers who have not sufficient means to maintain their position and dignity, and it will be necessary for the Household Department to devise some means of affording them proper protection.

THE RUSSIAN OPERA CO.
"CARMEN" A SPLENDID SUCCESS.

Bizet's well-known opera "Carmen," which was received with a storm of abuse when it was first produced in Paris in 1875, and which hostile reception so affected the composer that he died three months later, was presented last night at the Theatre Royal before a critical, if none too large, audience by the Russian Opera Co. The presentation of this most virile and concentrated opera was a splendid success no one will deny. The audience was worked into the pitch of the highest enthusiasm by the singing, and there is no doubt that when the Company presents "Aida" to-night there will be a full house.

As for last night's performance, it was the consensus of opinion, by those who are entitled to express an opinion, that it was as good as anything in the operatic line as it is possible to expect out East. From the prelude, in which a splendid trained orchestra rendered such music as had seldom been heard in Hongkong, to the last bars of the dramatic ending in which Carmen is stabbed by Don Jose, the audience literally hung on the tuneless singing—robust at times and sweetly appealing at other times.

It is not too much to say that Miss Burakaya scored a triumph in the same part. She has a voice of the purest quality, the ease with which she took the notes in the higher register being remarkable. Her graceful movements were always in sympathy with the music, and she put just that amount of action into the part which the composer intended; it was just that caricature action which Calve put into the part, making it perhaps the greatest of all impersonations of the role. She was perhaps at her best in the song "Habanera." "Love is a bird" in the first act, and in the duet and dance "I will dance in your honour" in the second act. Miss Burakaya's talent was marked in her last duet with Jose: "Is it thou? it is I."

After Carmen, the greatest success of the piece was undoubtedly scored by Miss Sazonova, a Missella, the peasant girl, whose soprano voice was nothing short of a revelation. The sweetness of expression which this young lady put into the two songs she rendered—namely, one forget that she was singing in Russian, a language one does not associate with purity of tone in singing. Her appealing song in the third act, when she comes in search of her lost lover, Jose, was perhaps the best appreciated solo item in the whole performance.

Mr. Daniloff, as Don Jose, the sergeant who was driven to commit a crime by reason of his distraction for the witching Carmen, had a rare tenor voice. In the first act he was quite the audience's lover which Bizet expected Don Jose to be, but he improved later on, and his singing in the third act, when he comes in search of her lost lover, Jose, was perhaps the best appreciated solo item in the whole performance.

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Last night's performance concluded so that many were forced to leave before the end. We have asked to request the management of the Company to make an earlier start, either at 8.45 p.m. or at 9 p.m. Punctuality in starting will be much appreciated.

COMPANY REPORT.

WEST-POINT BUILDING CO., LTD.

ANNUAL REPORT OF \$25 PER SHARE.

The thirty-first report of the General Agents to the ordinary meeting of shareholders to be held on January 14th, states:—

During the year ending December 31st, 1919, the whole of the Company's properties were sold for the sum of \$1,223,000, giving a net profit on the sale of \$597,949.19 and the net profits for the year thus amount to \$847,458.26, which with \$2,386.64, the amount brought forward from the previous year, gives an amount available for division of \$849,844.90. From this amount an interim dividend of \$3 per share has already been paid. It is now proposed to pay a final dividend of \$2 per share, making a total dividend of \$5 per share for the year, and also to pay a bonus of \$2 per share, equalling \$3,500,000, and to carry forward the balance of \$12,344.90 to the credit of a new profit and loss account.

Mr. David Laidlaw and Mr. A. O. Laidlaw retired. Mr. D. G. M. Bonnard and Mr. J. W. O. Bonnard were invited to join the Board in their place. Mr. Bonnard subsequently retired and Mr. J. W. O. Bonnard was appointed in his stead; these appointments now require confirmation. Hon. Sir Paul Chater and Mr. J. W. O. Bonnard now retire by rotation and being eligible, offer themselves for re-election.

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VESTS CHEST 34" to 44" \$3.75 EACH.

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VESTS CHEST 34" to 44" \$5.00 EACH.

TROUSERS WAIST 32" to 38" \$5.00 PAIR.



JAEGER'S

ALL PURE WOOL

GLOVES

IN ALL COLOURS

\$1.75 to \$2.75 each.

SCARVES

\$2.50 to \$12.50 each.



LANE, CRAWFORD & CO.

Just received from U.S.A., a new shipment of Typewriters—different models.

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TOP FLOOR,

HONGKONG.

COLUMBIA

GRAND OPERA RECORDS

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D5540	JUDGEMENT SCENE PART I...	SOP. & BASS
A5387	I SACRI NOMI... RITORNA VINCITR...	SOPRANO
A5400	CELESTE AIDA...	TENOR
D5581	CONSECRATION SCENE... SU DEL NERO...	SOP. & BASS

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NEW ADVERTISEMENTS

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kong Daily Press.

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WANTED

SOLDIERS WIDOW, with Child, would
give her services in return for passage
to England.
Apply— L.B.S.
Helena May Institute.

THE INSTITUTION OF ENGINEERS &
SHIPBUILDERS OF HONGKONG.
PRACTICE DANCE FOR ANNUAL
BALL.

PRACTICE DANCES will be held in the
City Hall on FRIDAY, JANUARY
16th and SATURDAY, JANUARY
17th, at 8 P.M.
Dancing shoes must be worn.
No children admitted.

REPULSE BAY HOTEL.

UNTIL FURTHER NOTICE ON
WEDNESDAYS
AND
SATURDAYS
TEA DANCERS WILL BE HELD
FROM 4 TO 7 P.M.

DINNER DANCERS FROM 8 P.M.
TILL MIDNIGHT.
In connection with the DINNER
DANCERS, it is advisable to book
tables at the Hongkong Hotel Main Office.
ON SUNDAYS CONCERTS WILL BE
HELD DURING THE AFTERNOON
AND EVENING.
J. H. TAGGART,
Manager.

DRAGON MOTOR CAR
COMPANY.

MOTOR BUSES WILL LEAVE THE
HONGKONG HOTEL AT THE
FOLLOWING TIMES:—

DEPARTURE	RETURN
3.15 P.M.	7 P.M.
7 P.M.	11 P.M.
8.30 P.M.	MIDNIGHT.

The above hours of departure and return
will be strictly adhered to, irrespec-
tive of the number of tickets sold.

TICKETS obtainable at Hongkong
Hotel Office or Dragon Motor Car Co.
at \$2.00 return fare.

C. LAURITSEN,
Proprietor.

INDO-CHINA STEAM NAVIGATION
CO., LTD.

NOTICE TO CONSIGNEES.

FROM JAPAN

THE Steamship

"LAISANG"

having arrived from above ports. Consignees
of Cargo by her are hereby informed that all
Goods are being landed at their risk into the
hazardous and/or extra hazardous Godowns
of the Hongkong and Kowloon Wharf and
Godown Company, Limited, whence, and/or
from the wharves, delivery may be obtained.
Goods not cleared by Jan. 14th, 1920, will
be subject to rent.
All broken, chafed, and damaged packages
are to be left in the Godowns, where they
will be examined. Claims against the steamer
must be presented within 10 days of arrival,
otherwise they will not be recognized.
No Fire Insurance will be effected by us in
any case whatever.
Bills of Lading will be countersigned by
JARDINE, MATHESON & Co., Ltd.,
General Managers.
Hongkong, January 8th, 1920.

"SHIRE" LINE OF STEAMERS, LTD.

NOTICE TO CONSIGNEES.

FROM THE UNITED KINGDOM, Etc.

THE Motorship

"GLENARY"

having arrived from the above ports. Con-
signees of Cargo by her are hereby informed
that all Goods are being landed at their risk
into the hazardous and/or extra hazardous
Godowns of the Hongkong and Kowloon
Wharf and Godown Company, Limited, whence,
and/or from the wharves, delivery may be obtained.
Goods not cleared by Jan. 16th, 1920,
will be subject to rent.
All broken, chafed, and damaged packages
are to be left in the Godowns where they
will be examined by Messrs. Goddard &
Douglas on Jan. 16th, 1920, at 10 A.M.
Claims against the Steamer must be presented
within 30 days of arrival, otherwise they will
not be recognized.
No Fire Insurance will be effected by us in
any case whatever.
Bills of Lading will be countersigned by
JARDINE, MATHESON & Co., Ltd.,
Agents.
Hongkong, January 8th, 1920.

INTIMATIONS

THE CHINESE ENGINEERING AND
MINING COMPANY, LIMITED.
5% FIRST MORTGAGE DEBENTURES
(KAILAN BONDS).

PAYMENT OF THE HALF-YEARLY
INTEREST due on JANUARY 1st, 1920,
will be made on presentation of Coupon No. 15
at any of the undermentioned Banks, viz.:

HONGKONG AND SHANGHAI
BANKING CORPORATION, At
HONGKONG, Shanghai
and Canton.
CHARTERED BANK OF INDIA, At
HONGKONG, Shanghai
and Canton.
RUSSO-ASIATIC BANK, At
HONGKONG, Shanghai
and Canton.

BANQUE DE L'INDO-CHINE, At
HONGKONG, Shanghai
and Canton.

YOKOHAMA SPECIE BANK, At
HONGKONG, Shanghai
and Canton.

The Interest, less Income Tax at 6% in the £
will be—

On £30 Bonds: a. d.
Per Coupon (Gross) 12. 0.
Less Tax at 6% in the £ 3. 7 1/2

Net amount payable 8. 4 1/2

On £100 Bonds: a. d.
Per Coupon (Gross) 40. 0.
Less Tax at 6% in the £ 10. 0

Net amount payable 30. 0

On £200 Bonds: a. d.
Per Coupon (Gross) 80. 0.
Less Tax at 6% in the £ 20. 0

Net amount payable 60. 0

Payment will be made in Cash at the Demand
Bearing rate of exchange of the day the Coupon
is presented.

By Order,
THE KAILAN MINING
ADMINISTRATION,
W. S. NATHAN,
General Manager.

THE CHINESE ENGINEERING AND
MINING COMPANY, LIMITED.

SIX PER CENT FIRST MORTGAGE
DEBENTURES (KAILAN BONDS).

SEVENTH DRAWING.

NOTICE IS HEREBY GIVEN that,
in conformity with the conditions
advised upon the Debentures, the under-
mentioned numbers of Debentures of the
total value of \$34,000 were drawn on the
Twenty-third day of October, 1919, at
the Office of the Company, No. 28,
Austin Friars, in the City of London,
in the presence of WALTER FITZMAURICE
Turner, one of the Directors, ALFRED
WILLIAM BERRY, Secretary of the Com-
pany, and JOHN WILLIAM PETER JARVIS,
of 7, Great Winchester Street, London,
E.C. 4, Notary Public.

The said Debentures will be paid off
at par on the 31st December, 1919, at
either of the following places:

In London: At the Transfer Office of
the Company, No. 5, London Wall
Buildings, E.C. 4;
In Brussels: At the Office of the Local
Board, 13 rue Broderode, Brussels;
In China: At the General Office of the
Company, Tientsin.

6 BONDS OF £500 EACH, NUMBERED:—

7 37 114 135 228 255

70 BONDS OF £100 EACH, NUMBERED:—

308 351 379 388 431 431

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783 804 837 851 871 928

936 986 996 1130 1159 1210

1271 1285 1294 1321 1344 1417

1543 1581 1628 1638 1737 1769

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2258 2310 2361 2442 2463 2470

2506 2535 2559 2587 2640 2683

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700 BONDS OF £20 EACH, NUMBERED:—

3804 3815 3818 3913 3933 3967

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The Daily Press.

HONGKONG, JANUARY 9TH, 1920.

THE CHINESE AND SHANGHAI
MUNICIPAL COUNCIL.

We do not think we are wrong in describ-
ing the agitation among the Chinese in
the International Settlement at Shanghai
as more political than municipal in its
origin and purpose. We had something
to say a few days ago on the subject of
the growing agitation in the Press aiming
at the abolition of the extra-territorial
rights of the Treaty Powers in China, and
in this movement among the Chinese of
the International Settlement at Shanghai
may be seen, we think, something of the
fruits of this agitation. Representation
on the Municipal Council is demanded
as a right which should accompany taxa-
tion. The question was formally raised
some months ago, and the Chinese
organization which is pressing the
question appears to have become very
fraternal over the delay which has occurred
in dealing with the matter. It is not, indeed, a question which can be
speedily decided, for the matter is as
much a diplomatic as a municipal ques-
tion. The Municipal Council appears to
have gone as far as it can at present go in
the matter when it offered to admit two
representative Chinese to the Council in
an advisory capacity in regard to munici-
pal questions affecting the Chinese.

The Chinese, however, are not satisfied
with this; they are out for the full
acknowledgment of the principle that
representation should accompany taxa-
tion, and they are renewing the threat
that they will not settle to their satis-
faction until they are able to pay the taxes
levied by the Council. For the credit
of the Chinese community, it is to be
hoped that they will not precipitate an
conflict with the foreign community by
terrorist methods of this description,
when more might be gained by reasonable
argument and patient negotiation. Ever
since the Settlement was created it has

been recognised as one of the fundamental
principles that in local affairs the foreign
residents enjoyed full and complete
power to govern themselves and the
natives within the Settlement, while care-
fully refraining from any interference
with the sovereign rights of the Chinese
Government as Lord of the Soil; and
it has been a proud boast that
the wisdom of these principles,
laid down by the British founders
of the Settlement, is attested by the fact
that there has never been a clashing of
authority which the exercise of a little
common-sense on both sides has not been
able to at once remove. The Chinese are

in the Foreign Settlements on sufferance,
as it were, and they have no genuine sense
of grievance. Under the system of
government which has prevailed there for
upwards of eighty years they have
crowded into the Settlements and pro-
ceeded accordingly from the facilities for
business which foreigners were instaur-
ing in creating and from the sense of
security they enjoyed under a foreign
flag. They accepted the conditions estab-
lished there, and they were assessed for
municipal purposes—the upkeep and
development of the Settlement—as the
foreign residents themselves were assessed,
and they have hitherto paid their taxes
as cheerfully and been just as amenable
to the jurisdiction as everybody else. In
the circumstances they can have no
substantial grievance, no sense of injus-
tice. The agitation is purely political
or sentimental. We have, it is true, to
recognise the evidence of a growing civic
consciousness among the Chinese, not only
in the Treaty ports but in most large
Chinese cities; and that the prosperous
Chinese community of Shanghai should
be asking for representation on the
Municipal Council of the Settlement can
excite no surprise. They are able to
point to precedents long since established
in British Colonies such as Hongkong and
the Straits Settlements, and though the
conditions in these places may not be
exactly analogous, they approximate
closely enough to Shanghai to warrant
an expectation on the part of the Chinese
that, if pressed, their wish for repre-
sentation on the Municipal Council of
Shanghai will receive sympathetic
consideration from the governing authori-
ties. It is one thing to ask for repre-
sentation as an act of grace, and quite
another to demand it as a right. Mani-
festly, the Chinese within the Settlements
have no legal title to claim representation
because they are taxed, and we venture
to think that so long as political condi-
tions in China remain what they are
to-day, the powers who exercise authority
over the Settlements may well hesitate to
go further than they have now done in
the way of recognising what are put
forward as the civic ambitions of the
Chinese community.

A clean bill of Health was returned for
Wednesday.

Mr. R. Ponsonby Fane has returned to
the Colony. It is understood that he is
on his way to Siam.

The Netherlands Indian Government
has rescinded the decree declaring Hong-
kong an infected port on account of
plague.

The Band of the 2nd Battalion, Wiltshire
Regiment, will play at "The Ring" on
Saturday, for the second night's portion
of the Boxing Tournament.

The master of the s.s. Japan has re-
ported to the local Harbour Office that
he passed a water-logged junk at 1.50
p.m. on January 5th in Lat. 22deg. 1.30
N. Long. 122.50 E. which is a danger to
navigation.

An illustrated lecture entitled "Thirty
minutes with Shakespeare" for children,
young and old, will be given by Mr. N.
Teedale Mackintosh, M.A., at the Helena
May Institute on Wednesday, January
14th at 5.30 p.m.

The Wanchai Police made a successful
raid on a house in Wanchai, which is be-
lieved to be the headquarters of a secret
society. Four men, who were on the
premises, were arrested, and a number of
books, relating to the society, was dis-
covered.

It is announced that Tea and D. C.
Dancers are to be regularly held at the
Repulse Bay Hotel, until further notice,
on Wednesdays and Saturdays, after-
noon and evening. The Dragon Motor Car Co.
make an announcement regarding the
service of motor buses to Repulse Bay.

Mr. J. Balston, forwarded yesterday to
the Hongkong Devastated France Fund
the sum of \$683.85, being proceeds of the
Charity Matches held on December 27th
last. Included in that sum is \$94.17
collected on Boxing Day at the Submarine
Flotilla Cup final.

We are requested to state for the in-
formation of members of the General and
Boxing Committees of the local Boxing
Association that the first two rows in
Block "A" of the Ringside seats will be
reserved for them and their guests at the
Novices' Competition to-night. There is
no previous booking. Tickets of admis-
sion, price \$2, must be obtained on
entering. The Competitions are expected
to last from 7 p.m. to about 11.30 p.m.

The need for hotel accommodation in
Hongkong has never been so felt as in
the last two days, when, following upon
a big influx of tourists on the *Sanyo*
Maru, there arrived, by the *Admiral*, the
Russian Opera Co. of 83 ladies and
gentlemen. The manager of the Company
had to hunt for accommodation all over
the city and, finally, had to distribute
them among nearly all the hotels, includ-
ing the Japanese and the Chinese hotels.

The water return for the month of
December shows that 1,551.33 million
gallons were stored in the City and Hill
district reservoirs on the 1st instant,
against 1,782.95 million gallons on the
corresponding date of last year. The
consumption per head was 23.5 gallons
against 22 gallons. In the Kowloon
water-works, the storage and the con-
sumption per head was 298.45 million
and 13.5 gallons, respectively, as com-
pared with 320.94 million gallons and 12.4
gallons.

A burglary was committed on Tuesday
night at the offices of Messrs. Grimble
& Co., situated in the M.B.K. building.
It appears that a man secreted himself in
the premises in the evening, and when the
offices were closed for the day cut open a
drawer and stole \$50 from it. The man
also took away a typewriter. How the
thief could have escaped without being
detected by the watchman, employed by
the M.B.K., passes comprehension. The
thief seems to have slipped off the latch
and got out.

At a workers' meeting held in the
Y.M.C.A. Hall at Tokyo recently, attend-
ed by about 2,000 people, it was men-
tioned that the police objected to an announce-
ment of the gathering as a "Great Meet-
ing of the Proletariat," and the adver-
tisement had to be changed to "Great
Meeting of Workers." When a speaker
at the meeting attacked the alleged arbi-
trary action of the capitalists during the
recent strike at Ashio mine, and declared
that under such circumstances there was
no way left open but recourse to
"direct action," he was dragged from the
platform by a couple of policemen,
and a general scrimmage ensued.

CANTON NEWS.

January 9th.

THE SHANGHAI CONFERENCE.

It is stated that the Shanghai Confer-
ence is likely to be resumed at an early
date, the Premier in Peking having pro-
mised, it is said, to dissolve the Sinking
Parliament in compliance with the South-
erners' demand as being a necessary con-
dition for the resumption of the Shang-
hai Conference. The only demand made
by the Southerners which has not been
accepted by the Peking Government, is
the one relating to the replacement of
Wong Yee-long as chief of the Northern
Peace Delegation. Mr. Shi-yi,
chief of the Southern Peace Delegation, has
telegraphed to the Military Government
reporting the Premier's intention, and
has asked for instructions in the matter.<

THE TERMS FOR TURKEY:

A FORECAST AND A THREAT.

REVOLUTION IN BULGARIA.

SEVERE EARTHQUAKE IN MEXICO:
CHURCH FALLS ON TERROR-STRIKEN CROWD.

GREAT RAID ON BOLSHEVISTS IN AMERICA.

LATEST CABLES.
(THROUGH REUTER'S AGENCY.)
REVOLUTION IN BULGARIA.
CROWDS DEMONSTRATE BEFORE THE PALACE.

PARIS, January 8th.
A Belgrade message states that serious anti-dynasty and republican manifestations have occurred at Sofia.
A large crowd, including the leading bourgeois, demonstrated before the palace, and shouted "Vive Republique".
"Down with the King!" and attempted to rush the palace.
Troops opened fire, and the crowd replied with revolvers and stones. Over one hundred persons were killed and wounded.

EARTHQUAKE IN MEXICO.
MANY KILLED AND HEAVY DAMAGE.

Mexico City, January 8th.
Scores were killed in a widespread earthquake on January 1st. Heavy damage is reported, particularly from the Vera Cruz Province.

CONSTERNATION IN CITIES.

The earthquake was felt throughout the country.

Thirty dead were counted in the village of San Juan. In the province of Coahuila, many houses were destroyed. Similar catastrophes overtook Huasteco. Fifty dead were found in Jalapa.

The seismic disturbances created consternation in the large cities.

Three earthquake shocks were felt, one of them being of terrific intensity. There was indescribable panic in the capital, the populace fleeing from their homes to the churches. The steeple of San Juan church fell on a crowd of praying refugees.

Later accounts report the destruction of entire villages.

BRITISH HIGH COMMISSIONER FOR HUNGARY.

London, January 7th.
Sir T. B. Hobler, C.B., has been appointed British High Commissioner at Budapest, pending the resumption of diplomatic relations with Hungary.
[Sir Thomas Hobler, who has had a diplomatic career and held appointments in many capitals, including Constantinople, Petrograd, Cairo, Tokyo, was appointed a Counselor of Embassy in 1914. He has been at the British Legation at Washington since 1917.]

OFFER TO RAILWAYMEN.

GOVERNMENT UNFOLDS ITS PLAN.

London, January 8th.
After lengthy negotiations, the Government offer to the railwaymen has been announced.

It provides that the lowest paid workmen shall receive 65s. weekly, and a large section of the porters 23s. against 22s. before the war. The new rates continue until September, when a revision will take place, based on the cost of living, but whatever happens, the wages cannot be brought below 100 per cent. over the pre-war figures.

There is little doubt that the railwaymen will accept this offer.

AN HONOURABLE SETTLEMENT.

London, January 8th.
Mr. J. H. Thomas, addressing a crowded meeting of railwaymen at Birmingham, said that the Government's offer was not all that was wanted and could not be regarded as final, but in view of all the difficulties, it was the best settlement possible. It was an honourable settlement, and would bring lasting benefit to railwaymen. There might be anomalies, but they could all be rectified later. (Applause.)

MASS MEETINGS REJECT OFFER.

Mass meetings of railwaymen at Northampton, Cardiff and Bow, all important centres, have rejected the Government's offer for the standardisation of wages.

TURNING DOWN THE OFFER.

London, January 8th.
Newcastle, Carlisle and York railwaymen have joined the branches which turned down the Government's offer. Nevertheless, confidence prevails that the conference of the delegates of the National Union of Railwaymen on January 7th, will agree to the terms as acceptable, though it is possible that the extremists may press for another strike to enforce their claims.

CHEERING REPORTS OF THE SWINE.

SATISFACTORY OUTLOOK IN THE PROVINCES.

PARIS, January 8th.
The official forecast is reassuring concerning the swine, whose tribulations are falling in level. The news from the provinces is generally satisfactory.

THE KAISERS LETTERS TO THE TSAR.

ALLEGED NEGOTIATIONS BY BRITAIN.

London, January 8th.

The ex-Kaiser in a letter to the Tsar, dated May 30th, 1918, published in the series appearing in the *Morning Post*, alleges that "a celebrated British politician" sent for the German Ambassador, and offered him a treaty of alliance with Germany, which, offer was urgently renewed later in the year, but "by my commands, he was coolly and dilatorily answered in a colourless manner."

The Kaiser declares that the request was renewed a third time, accompanied by enormous offers showing a wide and great future opening for Germany, and he asks the Tsar what he offers, and will do, if he refuses the proposed alliance, which is to be with the Triple Alliance in addition to Japan and America, with whom negotiations had been opened.

In a letter dated August 18th, 1918, the Kaiser says that England now and then re-opened the negotiations, but had never quite shown her hand. "They are trying hard as far as I can make out, to find a Continental army to fight for their interests, but I fancy they will not easily find one, at least not mine."

THE PEACE TERMS FOR TURKEY.

TURKEY'S ATTITUDE.

PARIS, January 4th.

A message from Constantinople says the forecasts of the decisions of the Peace Conference with regard to Turkey, especially the rumour that the custody of the Straits will be taken from Turkey, have created a deep impression there. Officials declare that the Government will send delegates to Paris to bring the Peace Treaty to Constantinople in order to submit it for the approval of the country. The Porte will then make counter-proposals and if the Allies do not accept these, Turkey will not sign the Treaty.

It is stated that the above message is not official, and possibly circumstances will arise which will modify the present intention of the Turkish Government.

PREMATURE NEWS CIRCULATED.

PARIS, January 3rd.

A Havas message says:
The news that the Ottoman Government will be expelled from Europe and that the fate of Constantinople has been settled by the Allies is now stated to be at least premature.

BRISK BUSINESS IN BRITISH ISLES.

RECORD NUMBER OF NEW COMPANIES.

LONDON, January 8th.

The companies registered in London during the past half year reached the unprecedented total of 5,415 with a capital of £252,000,000, of which textiles and clothing represent £20,000,000, mines £24,000,000, shipping £22,000,000, banks and finance £22,000,000, mills, £20,000,000, motors £18,000,000, food £14,000,000, iron and steel £10,000,000, and kinemas £8,000,000.

Forty-eight companies have an aggregate capital of £20,000,000 as compared with 1913 when only twenty-one companies had over a million. The average capital in 1913 was £21,000, in 1919 it is £45,000. A number of companies are based on a profit-sharing and co-partnership scheme.

FRENCH PRESIDENTIAL ELECTION.

PREPARATIONS AT PALACE OF VERSAILLES.

PARIS, January 8th.

Preparation for the Presidential Election on January 17th are actively under way at Versailles Palace.

FRANCE AND ARGENTINE.

RENEWAL OF COMMERCIAL TREATY.

PARIS, January 8th.

A Havas message states:
France proposes to renew every three months the Franco-Argentine Commercial Treaty.

NEW FRENCH CITIZENS.

BEGIN THEIR MILITARY TRAINING.

PARIS, January 8th.

A Havas message states:
Eleven thousand young Alsatians and Lorrainers will begin their period of military service in France on January 25th.

GREAT RAID ON BOLSHEVISTS IN AMERICA.

NEWSPAPER STAFFS ARRESTED.

WASHINGTON, January 8th.

The editorial staffs of all the Communist newspapers have been arrested, and tons of Bolshevik literature has been seized.

The officials claim to have discovered at Newark, New Jersey, a cache of twenty-five rifles and several bombs similar to those posted to prominent Americans last summer. It is declared that the evidence will show that the Communist and the Communist Labour parties, against whom the raid is directed, have been advocating the forcible overthrow of the Government. The literature seized will be carefully examined to discover whether any persons recently arrived from Russia are implicated.

Government agents say that they have received evidence that the Radicals planned to develop the recent steel and coal strikes into a general strike, and ultimately into a revolution.

The settlement of the coal strike bitterly disappointed the Reds.
Officials of the Department of Justice have published a declaration of the principles of the Communist Labour Party, declaring that class struggle is the only way "by which the proletariat is to conquer the capitalist State, whether monarchical or democratic and republican, and replace it by a governmental structure adequately adapted to Communist transformation."

A Pittsburgh message states that Communist literature has been seized there which contains proposals to overthrow the Government "by direct force."

SOVIET CHIEF OF STAFF ARRESTED.

Gregory Weinstein, bearing the title of Chief of Staff of the so-called Soviet Embassy to the United States, has been arrested on a deportation warrant.

New York, January 4th.
The arrests in the great raid on the extremists total 4,500, of which over a half will be deported.

A BOLSHEVIST CONSPIRACY.

New York, January 5th.

The Federal Agents assert that recent arrests have disclosed a conspiracy by the Russian régime to disrupt the currency of the world by flooding the Allies with counterfeit money which is being turned out in Moscow by the millions.

DENIKIN IN PERIL.

LONDON, January 4th.

While the report of the coup d'état at Denikin's Headquarters may be regarded as dubious, it appears certain that Denikin's army is in a position of imminent peril.

The Bolsheviks are only thirty miles from Taganrog, which was recently his base. Denikin has lost the Donetz coal basin and also all railway communications between his two armies.

It does not appear likely that he will be able to prevent the Reds from reaching the seaboard and thus dissecting his forces.

The Bolsheviks claim the capture of an entire division with enormous booty, also of Tzaritsin, a most important strategic point on the Volga.

Refugees are crowding into the ports of South Russia from where they will be evacuated in accordance with the Supreme Council's decision.

French critics attribute Denikin's failure to his inability to organize the occupied territories, owing to his entourage upsetting the peasants and the lack of agreement with the Poles.

The Rumanians urge the Allies to take steps to remedy these defects. In the meanwhile, it is significant that a North Russian White newspaper hints that, if the Allies forsake Russia, Germany might be asked to crush Bolshevism and reorganise Russia.

DENIKIN FRONT COLLAPSE.

COPENHAGEN, January 8th.

A message from Kiev states that the Denikin Government has resigned owing to the collapse of the front.

LETTS FIGHT THE BOLSHEVISTS.

COPENHAGEN, January 8th.

An official statement of the Lett Bureau, of January 3rd, states that the Lett Army, supported by the right wing of the Polish Army and begun an offensive against the Bolsheviks in the direction of Dvinsk, which is developing favourably. The Letts reached a point a few kilometres from Dvinsk. The operations aim at liberating East Lettland from the Bolsheviks.

PERIL OF BOLSHEVISM.

GRAVE SITUATION FOR BRITAIN.

LONDON, January 4th.

Speaking at Sunderland, Mr. Winston Churchill said that the condition of Europe and Asia was desperate. Nobody could tell what will emerge from Russia, but it will be something very menacing to civilisation, especially to the British Empire. New forces were springing up in Asia Minor. If Russian Bolshevism and Turkish Mohammedanism joined hands, the situation for Britain will be grave.

Admiral Kolchak and General Denikin had protected British interests in the past, but the armies of Admiral Kolchak had almost gone, and the armies of General Denikin were in jeopardy. If they disappeared, a serious danger will immediately arise.

If Germany collapsed, a serious situation will arise in Europe. We must be careful not to push Germany too far. The present German Government on Turkey met fairly the conditions of the Allies during the past year. We must prevent the possible combination of Kaiser-Militarism and German-Bolshevism to destroy the German Republic. We could not go on indefinitely unless we traded with Germany, as France and America were preparing to do.

FOODSTUFFS FOR AUSTRIA.

DELAYED THROUGH UNITED STATES' ACTION.

The delivery urgently needed of food-

stuffs which the Allies have agreed to supply to Austria has been delayed, owing to the Allies' inability to advance the credits in dollars—necessary for the purchase of these foodstuffs in America. The latter has not yet replied to the request for a loan for the purpose.

FRESH PRESSING APPEAL.

The Supreme Council has decided to address a fresh pressing appeal to the United States to grant the requisite credits for the purchase of provisions for Austria.

PROBLEM OF FIUME.

ITALY'S MISTAKE IN PACT OF LONDON.

PARIS, January 8th.

A Havas message states:
Signor Nitti, the Italian premier, arrived in Paris yesterday.

French circles state that the most serious obstacle is due neither to France nor Great Britain, nor even to the United States, but to the Italian Government, which did not include Fiume in the Pact of London that defined Italy's claims during the war.

The Italian Premier arrived en route to London to discuss with Mr. Lloyd George the Fiume and Adriatic questions.

THE ADRIATIC QUESTION.

THE ITALIAN PROGRAMME OUTLINED.

LONDON, January 8th.

The Italian Premier, Signor Nitti, and the Foreign Minister, Signor Tittoni, have arrived in London from Paris to confer with Mr. Lloyd George prior to a conference between M. Clemenceau, Mr. Lloyd George, and Signor Nitti in Paris on the Adriatic question.

Signor Nitti has already had an interview with M. Clemenceau in Paris after which he expressed his confidence of a satisfactory solution.

The Italian programme is reported to be for a few islands for Italy, a guarantee for Fiume and Zara, and a guarantee for the Italians and for Slavians of the neutralisation of the Adriatic Coast.

The Home newspapers are expressing very friendly sentiments towards Britain, saying that Britain will exercise a mediating function.

PEACE TREATY DELAYS.

GERMANS AND ALLIES STILL DIFFER.

PARIS, January 8th.

A Havas message states:
The Peace Treaty is not likely to come into force for several days, further delay still being probable in exchanging the final ratifications, owing to differences between the Germans and the Allies in the interpretation of the clauses referring to the plebiscite zones.

NEW PROBABLE DATE.

PARIS, January 3rd.

A further delay is announced in the exchange of the Peace Treaty ratifications. Official circles now give January 15th as the probable date when the Treaty of Versailles will come into force.

SUPREME COUNCIL ADOPTS REPORT OF COMPENSATION.

PARIS, January 8th.

The Supreme Council has adopted M. Loucheur's report of the agreement reached between the Allies and Germany regarding the compensation for the Scapa Flow scuttling.

The report involves the immediate delivery of 100,000 tons of harbour material, and the Germans will have to give up at least 300,000 tons in all.

AMERICA AND THE SUPREME COUNCIL.

THE AMBASSADOR'S REQUEST.

PARIS, January 8th.

The *Pecho de Paris* states that the United States Ambassador on the 3rd inst. requested the decisions of the Supreme Council, based on the fact that the Allied Powers. It is understood, however, that the Ambassador will informally attend the Council.

SPEN VALLEY ELECTION.

GREAT BLOW TO COALITION GOVERNMENT.

LONDON, January 4th.

The result of the Spen Valley by-election is generally regarded as a damaging blow to the Government, in view of the fact that the Free Liberals deliberately challenged the Coalition by putting up Sir John Simon as a candidate, which challenge Mr. Lloyd George accepted by inducing Colonel Fairfax to stand as a Coalition Liberal, although the local Liberal Association was solid for Sir John Simon.

The Labourites are elated at the result. They did not expect such a victory, though they were prepared for a big poll. After the election, Mr. Myers declared that the electors had voted in favour of the nationalisation of mines and a levy on capital.

FAR EASTERN CABLE NEWS.

(FROM OUR OWN CORRESPONDENT.)

MISSIONARY CAPTURED BY BRIGANDS.

PEKING, January 8th.

Dr. R. A. Shelton, of the Foreign Christian Mission which has its headquarters at Cincinnati, has been captured by brigands and held to ransom.

According to a telegram from Yunnanfu, Dr. Shelton's station is at Batang.

The American Legation is inquiring into the matter.

APPROPRIATION FOR NATIONAL EDUCATION.

The Government has issued a mandate ordering the Ministry of Finance to make an appropriation for National Education.

A SUCCESSFUL STRIKE BY TEACHERS.

The teachers who have been on strike have resumed their duties, having received a month's pay and a promise that future salaries will be paid in silver.

MUTINY OF NORTHERN TROOPS FEARED.

General Nissucheng is expected to die. There is much speculation regarding his succession, and it is feared his troops will mutiny.

LARGE AMERICAN LOANS FOR CHINA.

WASHINGTON, January 3rd.

It is understood that the Pacific Development Company, including several New York Banks, have advanced \$5,000,000 to China. Other loans will follow, if conditions warrant.

The War Finance Corporation announces four loans, aggregating \$17,000,000 to manufacturing exporters. It is described as the first step of the Government for reconstruction of devastated Europe. Including these loans, there are sums of \$5,000,000 for electric machinery for France and Belgium, and agricultural machinery for England and \$2,000,000 for reconstruction of steel mills in France.

CURRENCY QUESTION IN CHINA.

LONDON, January 7th.

A correspondent from China, in the *Times* Trade Supplement, dealing with the dollar and the price of silver generally, and the belief that this is due to Chinese hoarding silver suggests that some shortage may be accounted for by the revolutions in China and Russia destroying confidence, and causing the Chinese to demand cash instead of notes. The correspondent says this is a most serious problem and demands immediate attention. Only experts can determine whether the best solution is immediately to establish foreign control of the finances of China, by means of a gold standard, but one cannot help suspecting the banks in the matter of keeping China a silver country, for they reap a rich harvest from all exchange fluctuations and transactions. The sooner the gambling element in exchange is counteracted the better for the trade of the Far East.

PROHIBITION ENFORCEMENT LAW.

AMERICAN SUPREME COURT'S DECISION.

WASHINGTON, January 8th.

The Supreme Court has upheld the constitutionality of the Prohibition enforcement law, also that the sale of beer containing over 21 per cent. alcohol is illegal.

EGYPTIAN FERMENT.

NATIONALISTS GOING TO PARIS.

CAIRO, January 3rd.

The Nationalist envoys are proceeding to Paris, immediately to consult Zoghbi Pasha regarding the Milner proclamation.

"PRETORIA" FIRE DAMAGE.

ESTIMATED AT HUNDRED THOUSAND DOLLARS.

NEW YORK, January 8th.

The damage caused by the fire from the German liner *Pretoria*, which was recently handed over to Great Britain by the United States Shipping Board and was ready to sail for England, is estimated at \$100,000.

DEATH OF FRENCH NOVELIST.

PARIS, January 8th.

A Havas message states:
The death is announced of Paul Adam, the French novelist.

THE "CITY OF CALCUTTA."

SAFE ARRIVAL AT PORT SAID.

LONDON, January 4th.

The City of Calcutta arrived at Port Said on December 12th.

(Anxiety was felt regarding the fate of the steamer, according to an earlier *Reuters* message, as nothing had been heard of her since December 23rd.)

DR MORRISON UNDERGOES THIRD OPERATION IN LONDON.

LONDON, January 3rd.

Dr. Morrison is seriously ill in a nursing home in London and has undergone a third operation.

JAPAN'S EMPIRE IN COURSE OF FORMATION.

PARIS, January 2nd.

The *Matin*, commenting on the reported free hand in Siberia which America is said to have conceded to Japan, says that the fear of Bolshevism has conferred on Nippon a supremacy which, neither the military triumphs in the Russo-Japanese War, nor the negotiations with the Entente during the European War were able to confer on her.

This is the culmination of a year of wise diplomacy. Japan has attained her aim to be alone in Siberia. Henceforth, she has her Canada in vast Siberia, the pastoral, mineral and agricultural resources of which are infinitely more considerable than any imagined. It may well be considered as an Asiatic Canada.

The *Matin* says that it is a great and significant step, and gives Japan a formidable Empire in course of formation.

JAPAN HAS NOW HER CANADA.

PARIS, January 3rd.

A Havas message says:
French papers, discussing Japan's mission in the Far East, declare that the news that America has left Japan a free hand in Siberia is a great historic event, the fear of Bolshevism having conferred upon Japan the supremacy which neither her military triumphs in the Russo-Japanese War nor her negotiations with the Entente during the war had been able to obtain. Japan has attained her object—to be alone in Siberia. She has now her Canada, as the huge agricultural and mineral resources of Siberia are infinitely greater than generally thought.

PARIS TO SAIGON BY HYDROPLANE.

PARIS, January 5th.

The French aeroplane, which is going to Saigon, departed for Athens on January 3rd.

The plans for the Paris to Saigon flight, on which Brouilh and Des Noailles have started, have been very fully prepared. The aviators studied the route for many months. The flight will differ from previous long-distance flights inasmuch as a hydroplane will be used instead of an aeroplane, and the aviators propose to follow the rivers and lakes, in order to be ready for a forced landing, if necessary.

The machine has a double motor, of 250-horse-power.

The route will be Naples, Athens, Antioch, Bassora, Bundar Abbas, Karachi, Allahabad, Chittagong, Rangoon and Bangkok—a total distance of 9,000 miles.

OPIUM TRAFFIC IN CHINA.

LONDON, January 3rd.

The *Times* refers to the increasing quantities of noxious drugs being cultivated in, or smuggled into China. Unscrupulous British subjects and Americans are concerned in the smuggling of the opium, and Japan is undoubtedly the principal distributing centre from the drug enters China.

The journal refers to the suggestion of competent judges that the Chinese authorities are winking at the extensive renewal of poppy cultivation in China, although they strenuously agitate for the suppression of the exports of Indian opium towards China.

The *Times* says that it does not join the charge of bad faith, but prefers to believe that the Government has done its best to enforce the prohibition, although it has clearly not succeeded, owing to the weak power of the central authorities since the Revolution and the independent attitude of the Provincial Governors who are not too nice as to how they obtain the needed money.

The *Times* trusts that all the Powers will pass the requisite legislation to prevent the exportation of noxious drugs into China without delay as the Peace Treaty prescribes.

JAPAN'S EXTENSIVE NAVAL PROGRAMME.

LONDON, January 8th.

The *Daily Mail* states that Japan's announced programme to spend £75,000,000 on an eight-year naval programme, of which £30,000,000 will be spent in 1920, causes uneasiness to Australia where the scheme is regarded as a further whittling of the League of Nations and the limitation of armaments proposals.

Japan's contention that the programme has been necessitated by the responsibility given by the Pacific mandate, is ridiculed, the argument being that 307 new warships are not required to police the Caroline and Marshall Islands.

The *Sydney Evening News* declares that Japan's action is certain to create a reaction throughout the world.

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HAIPHONG	"HANGCHOW"	On 11th Jan. 10 A.M.
HAIPHONG	"HWEILIN"	On 18th Jan. 10 A.M.
AMOI & SHANGHAI	"HUIFANG"	On 18th Jan. 4 P.M.
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S.S.	Tons	From Hongkong (about)	Destination
"JAPAN"	6,000	9th Jan. 1 P.M.	Straits, Rangoon & Calcutta.

EASTERN & AUSTRALIAN SAILINGS (South)

S.S.	Tons	From Hongkong (about)	Destination
"ST. ALBANS"	4,000	25th Jan.	Call at Manila, Sandakan, Thursday Island, Queensland Ports and Sydney.
"EASTERN"	4,000	11th Feb.	

SAILINGS TO SHANGHAI & JAPAN

S.S.	Tons	From Hongkong (about)	Destination
"SOMALI"	6,700	12th Jan. 4 P.M.	Shanghai, Kobe & Yokohama.
"GREGORY APCAR"	7,000	10th Jan. Noon	Shanghai & Kobe.
"NAGOYA"	4,000	14th Jan.	Kobe.

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IBERIA MARU	20,000	Jan. 30th (from Kobe)
PERSIA MARU	9,000	Feb. 3rd
KOREA MARU	20,000	Feb. 23rd
TENYO MARU	22,000	Mar. 11th

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ANYO MARU	18,400	Mar. 13th
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	"PORTHOS"	On or about 14th Jan.
	"AMAZONE"	On or about 29th Jan.
	"PAUL LECAT"	On or about 22nd Feb.
SEANGHAI (Only)	"SCHARNHORST"	On or about 12th Jan.
MAHSEILLES via SAIGON, SINGAPORE, COLOMBO, DIBOUT, SUZ, PORT SAID	"SCHARNHORST"	Beginning of Feb.
	"PORTHOS"	On or about 15th Feb.
	"AMAZONE"	On or about 1st Mar.
	"PAUL LECAT"	On or about 9th Mar.

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